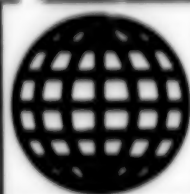


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Effecting a New Turn in the Development of Chemical Industry Is an Urgent Demand To Step Up Socialist Economic Construction

922D0005A Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
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[Article by Kim Ku-chong]

[Text] Developing the chemical industry is of great significance in augmenting the nation's economic strength and improving the people's living standard.

The chemical industry is a key industrial sector which ensures the necessary conditions for the production of

chemical products and raw materials and supplies for various branches of the national economy. Only by developing the chemical industry will it be possible to supply a sufficient amount of chemical raw materials and supplies to various branches of the national economy, such as construction, transportation, communications, light industries, and agriculture, thereby strengthening the nation's economic self-sufficiency and radically improving the people's livelihood.

Bringing about a new turn in the development of the chemical industry is an important problem arising from the practical necessity of stabilizing production at a high level and further improving the material and cultural aspects of the people's living to suit the demands of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by developing the chemical industry is it possible to solve the problems of food, clothing, and shelter in a satisfactory manner and develop the nation's economy at a fast pace."

Bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry makes it possible, first of all, to expand the raw material bases of industry and stabilize production at a high level.

Stabilizing production at a high level is a major task confronting us in socialist construction in the present period. Only when production is stabilized at a high level is it possible to insure a continual growth of production by effectively utilizing the existing economic foundations and get the economy moving vigorously. In order to stabilize production at a high level, we have to meet the demand for raw materials and supplies, which constitute an essential element of production. The faster socialist construction and economic development proceed, the greater the variety of raw materials needed. It is possible, therefore, to insure the production of raw materials in a more satisfactory manner only when we overcome the limitations of natural raw materials and produce various substitute materials in larger quantities by developing the chemical industry.

Only when we develop our chemical industry—which produces various kinds of chemical products and chemical raw materials and supplies with primary raw materials provided by the extractive and various other industries, is it possible to expeditiously meet the demands for those raw materials which are either unavailable or in short supply in our country by using chemical methods and insure the production of a large variety of good quality synthetic materials needed in production and construction. In the chemical industry, various kinds of waste materials that can be utilized as raw materials in other industrial sectors are generated in its major processes of production, and this enables the chemical industry to better organize production by connecting various links in a rational manner. Therefore, only when the chemical industry makes an epochal turn is it possible to produce good raw materials and supplies in

greater quantities without increasing capital outlays and continue to develop production in a stable and consistent manner.

The development of the chemical industry not only enables us to utilize the country's natural resources in a more effective and extensive way but also plays an important role in achieving technological progress in various sectors of the national economy; accordingly, it enables us to develop production onto a higher technological ground. The more the chemical industry develops, the more we will be able to expand various synthetic fiber raw material bases, which will enable us to stabilize production at a high level to suit the current condition in which the consumption of raw materials keeps on increasing while the reserves of underground mineral deposits are diminishing.

Bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry arises as an urgent task particularly in solving current problems related to the material and cultural aspects of the people's living in a satisfactory manner.

Constant improvement of the people's living standard is the first and foremost principle governing the activities of our party and one of the most important tasks confronting our people in socialist construction today.

Our people, who no longer have to worry about food, clothing, and shelter thanks to our party's correct people-minded measures and infinite solicitude, are now demanding more in the material and cultural aspects of their living. With the improvement in the standard of living, people are demanding better quality food as the level of their demand for goods from clothing to daily necessities rises. We have to bring about an epoch-making turn in the development of the chemical industry in order to satisfactorily meet the people's daily growing demand in their everyday life.

Inasmuch as the chemical industry is a preceding industry which can help those industrial sectors which are directly related to the people's livelihood, such as light industries and agriculture, to increase production, in what large quantity we will be able to produce consumer goods and farm products which contribute to improving the people's living standard depends on the development of the chemical industry.

Bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry is of great significance in solving the people's food problems on a higher plane of satisfaction.

A primary problem arising in people's living involves food, of which rice is most important. Without producing rice in large quantity it is impossible to solve people's food problems satisfactorily and build socialism and communism successfully.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rice is communism *per se*. As the saying goes, generosity

begins at the rice jar. Only when there is plenty of food available, does the consciousness of the people improve and all go well; and only when enough rice is supplied to meet the demand, is it possible to realize communist society.

Today, with rural irrigation and electrification introduced, and with a vigorous struggle under way to increase the fertility of arable land, one of the important keys to increasing rice production is to produce and provide more chemical raw materials and supplies, such as chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, for the rural areas. Developing the chemical industry constitutes a decisive means of solving this problem.

Nitrogenous, phosphorous, potash fertilizers as well as micro-element fertilizers, essential for the growth of farm crops, are produced by none other than the chemical industry, and the grain yield depends in large measure on the amount of chemical fertilizers produced and supplied.

By insuring the supply of farming materials, such as a variety of potent agricultural chemicals, growth stimulants, high-pressure polyethylene thin films, and oil, in addition to chemical fertilizers, the chemical industry enables the farmers to prevent damage from blight and harmful insects, and increase labor productivity and thus increase grain production. When various chemical products are supplied to rural areas in greater quantities by developing the chemical industry, it will be possible to increase grain production and supply a correspondingly greater amount of farm-produced raw materials necessary to develop light industries and thus solve the people's food problems on a still higher level of satisfaction.

The development of the chemical industry plays a key role in solving the clothing problem as well as the food problem.

The clothing problem is as important as the food problem in people's living.

The way people eat and dress is indicative of people's living standard and provides a criterion for evaluating the magnitude of social development and their culture standard.

Apart from dealing with clothing problems there can be no happiness of the people nor any building of a socialist society.

In solving people's clothing problems there are many methods, for instance, the utilization of natural fibers such as plant and animal fibers and chemical fibers such as rayon.

The production of natural fibers is much affected by the climatic conditions and requires a lot of labor, and natural fibers alone are not enough to meet the ever growing demand for fibers.

On the other hand, thanks to the peculiarities of technical processes, the production of chemical fibers is less affected by the natural climatic conditions and, unlike the production of natural fibers, has the advantage of readily available raw materials.

Chemical fiber has useful properties. Chemical fibers such as recently introduced vinylon, (mobilon), and (anylon), not to mention rayon and staple fibers, are made from natural raw materials—trees and reeds and minerals such as coal, limestone, and crude oil—which are made available by extractive industry, and they have many useful properties.

Successfully to solve workers' clothing problems in a country like ours which has scanty arable land and a limited acreage available as light industry raw material bases, we need to increase the production of chemical fibers decisively.

The chemical industry plays an important role in solving not only the people's food and clothing problems but also their housing problems and problems related to various consumer goods used in daily life.

If we increase the domestic production of chemical building materials in our country, where the supply of cement and other basic building materials is ensured by domestic production, we will be able to drastically increase the construction of more modern homes, thereby solving housing problems for our people on a new higher level of satisfaction.

In addition, it will be possible to produce synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, and other chemical products and manufacture and supply to workers a large variety of consumer goods, such as inexpensive handy and handsome footwear, rain wear, furniture, modern consumer goods, and children's toys.

Inasmuch as the chemical industry plays a significant part in solving people's food, clothing, and shelter problems, its development is an urgent necessity in improving the people's living standard.

When we effect an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry and increase the output of chemical fertilizers, chemical fibers, synthetic resin, basic chemical products, and various other chemical products, we will be able to fulfill our people's centuries-old dream of eating boiled polished rice with meat soup, wearing a silk dress, and living in a tile-roofed home on a high level of satisfaction and, at the same time, accelerate socialist economic construction all the more vigorously.

The acceleration of socialist economic construction through the development of the chemical industry is our party's firm, consistent policy.

Early on with a keen insight into the place and role the chemical industry occupies and plays in socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung outlined a church-oriented chemical industry policy designed to build a many-sidedly developed

modern chemical industry and since then has sagaciously led the struggle to implement this policy.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our chemical industry is now on a new higher stage of development, with its role unprecedentedly increased in socialist economic construction and in the daily life of the people. Our chemical industry, which has developed into a many-sided, developed modern industry on a sound self-sufficient foundation as one of the key sectors of the heavy industry, is now not only fully satisfying the rapidly growing demand for chemical products in various branches of the national economy but also vigorously thrusting the chemicalization of the national economy. With the rapid development of the chemical industry, the use of chemical products in everyday life has been markedly expanded, and the question of making the people's living more affluent and cultured has become inseparable from the chemical industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always directs great concern to constantly improving the people's material and cultural standards of living, recently on several occasions indicated in concrete terms the direction and the militant tasks which we should tightly follow and execute in developing the chemical industry in the present period.

Despite his busy schedule for overseeing the overall functions of the state, in July, August, and September, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an on-the-spot guidance tour of South Hamgyong Province, where many chemical factories are concentrated, outlining concrete measures necessary to undertake for the development of the chemical industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated concrete tasks and methods for keeping fertilizer production at a high level and increasing the output of various chemical products such as vinylon and vinyl chloride, particularly in the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the 8 February Vinylon Complex, which have a direct bearing on the people's everyday life.

Following the on-the-spot guidance tour of South Hamgyong Province, the great leader recently revisited the Sunchon Vinylon Complex to get acquainted with the progress of the vinylon and fertilizer production base construction project. There he instructed that for the purpose of bringing the superiority of our socialist system into full play, the plant, first, produce and supply more chemical fertilizers to the countryside; second, increase the vinylon. He then clearly indicated the militant tasks and methods for the successful implementation of this instruction.

The recent instructions given by the great leader constitute the programmatic guideline which we have to grasp tightly in improving the people's living standard still more and raising the chemicalization level of agriculture and also constitute the banner of inspiration which spurs

our functionaries and workers in the chemical industry sector on to new miracles and innovations.

Excellent in place in our country today are all necessary conditions and all possibilities for successfully accomplishing the militant goals laid down by the great leader to increase the output of chemical products by effecting a new turn in the development of the chemical industry.

The direction and fighting goals for the development of the chemical industry are clearly defined, and there exists the sound foundation of a self-sufficient national economy capable of accomplishing on its own any difficult task that arises in the development of the chemical industry.

Today the strength of our industry is incomparably greater than it was in the days when the first vinylon plant was built. Our industry has reached such a high level of development that it can now ensure the necessary conditions for producing, on its own, equipment needed in the construction of modern factories and enterprises. Built in every place are modern chemical industry bases which are capable of producing anything once they make up their mind.

The answer to the question whether or not we will be able to bring about a new turn in the development of the chemical industry depends on the position and posture our functionaries and workers take in waging the struggle to decisively increase the output of chemical products.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"People in the chemical industry sector must insure a timely supply of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals needed in farm production and ensure a smooth supply of chemical fibers and various raw materials to light industry factories by operating chemical factories at a full capacity." ("New Year's Address," 1991, monograph, p. 7)

What is important above all in effecting an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry is that functionaries and workers give full play to the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in implementing the party's chemical industry policy.

The spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy is the source of invincible vigor in effecting great miracles and innovations in socialist economic construction and an important factor that enables us to successfully accomplish the enormous tasks confronting the chemical industry sector today.

To effect an epochal turn in the development of the chemical industry, we must, more immediately, complete the project for introducing large and modern equipment in the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, build a new phosphores fertilizer production base in Tanchon District, and consolidate the successes in the technological renovation and equipment remodeling projects and the capacity expansion project in the 8 February Vinylon

Complex so that the output of chemical fertilizers and synthetic fibers may be quickly increased. We must also expedite the project at the Sunchon Vinylon Complex to create a large vinylon and fertilizer production capacity and speedily complete the construction project of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex. While expanding the chemical fertilizer and chemical fiber production capacity on a large scale, we must strengthen the chuche-oriented synthetic raw material bases which rely on raw materials available in our country, and the same time, increase the vinyl chloride production capacity still more. To successfully accomplish in a short period of time all these difficult and enormous tasks proposed by the party, functionaries and workers in the chemical industry must make greater efforts than ever before to give full play to the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the implementation of party policy. Giving full play to the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the implementation of party policy—This is where we find an important guarantee for bringing about a new turn in the development of the chemical industry by boldly and daringly taking action to suit the party's intention.

With their rock-firm conviction that "We will do whatever the party decides," all functionaries and workers must launch as one into the struggle to produce more chemical products and become the achievers of new miracles and great exploits. Functionaries and workers in the chemical industry sector, in particular, should keenly realize the importance of their duties in socialist construction and give full play to their sense of responsibility in the fulfillment of their revolutionary duties, thereby creating the "speed of the nineties" in the production of chemical products with the same ardor and spirit with which they erected the first vinylon factory by their efforts and technology and created the "vinylon speed" in the difficult period in which everything was in short supply.

The key to successfully accomplishing the enormous tasks confronting the chemical industry sector today lies in conducting tightly framed economic organization work.

Far from easy is the problem of expediting the completion of the introduction of large modern equipment designed to effect a new turn in the development of the chemical industry and stabilize production at a high level. The task of successfully accomplishing those projects designed to increase the output of chemical products can be successfully performed when the revolutionary fervor of the masses is heightened through tightly framed economic organization work and when all hidden production reserves are mobilized to the fullest.

Economic guidance functionaries, keenly realizing their important duties to the party and the people, must vigorously wage the struggle to complete the projects for building chuche-oriented chemical industry bases for expanding the capacity of factories and to stabilize the production of various chemical products at a high level.

Economic guidance functionaries in the chemical industry sector must see it that an epochal turn is effected in the production of chemical products by solving all problems, including those related to equipment maintenance, technical guidance, and the securing of raw materials, which arise in operating chemical factories at a full capacity, in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system.

Heightening the role of economic guidance functionaries in various branches and units of the national economy and thereby ensuring a smooth supply of the raw materials and supplies, fuels and electricity, to the chemical industry as required, is a pressing demand in expediting the development of the chemical industry. People in those branches and units, including the extractive and power industries, which are required to insure raw materials and supplies for the chemical industry, should keep in mind that the development of the chemical industry ultimately depends in large measure on the role of their respective sectors, and concentrate their efforts to insure the supply of coal, limestone, apatite, electricity, and another raw materials, fuels, and power. In particular, it is necessary to supply on time and guarantee without fail the supply of equipment and materials needed to complete ahead of schedule the project in the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex for the introduction of large and modern equipment, as well as the oxygen separator installation project and the capacity expansion project in the 8 February Vinylon Complex which are designed to boost the production of vinylon, vinyl chloride, and other chemical products.

The struggle to effect a new turn in the chemical industry is one for further enhancing the chuche-oriented stand and strength of our industry and a rewarding one to insure a happier material and cultural life for our workers and demonstrate the superiority of our way of people-centered socialism.

All functionaries and workers should continually bring about a new upswing in socialist construction by effecting a new turn in the development of the chemical industry on the strength of their unity as they are united in one mind around the party and the leader.

Cultural Construction

Impressive Epic on Shining Model of Loyalty and Filial Duty

000000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 11 Nov 91 pp 73-78

[Article by Kim Chong-ung; not translated]

Experiential

Experience in County Party Committee's Organizational Political Work To Improve the Living Standard of People Living in Mountainous Areas

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No 11 Nov 91 pp 79-84

[Article by Yi Yong-chang; published in FBIS-
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Fatherland's Reunification

Grand National Unity Is Basic Condition to and Essence of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland

000000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 11 Nov 91 pp 85-90

[Article by Kim Ku-sik; not translated]

International

Parliaments of Capitalist Countries Are Tools for Bourgeois Dictatorship

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No 11 Nov 91 pp 91-96

[Article by Chin Mun-kil; not translated]

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